

Indiana State Sentinel.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, EDITOR.
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 11, 1850.

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The August Election.

As faithful sentinels, it becomes our duty to cry aloud, whenever there is danger, either from the open or insidious approaches of the enemy. In two or three counties, heretofore still strongly Democratic, from causes entirely disconnected with the great principles of Democracy, there appears to be a disagreement amongst our friends as to candidates, which is likely to result to the advantage of the Whigs in the coming election, so far at least as the Legislature is concerned. From the very outset, we have believed, that the whole energies of the whig party would be bent on obtaining a whig majority in the next Legislature; and unless we are greatly mistaken, certain influences have already been set on foot at Washington, to aid in this design.

The present situation of the Democratic counties, above alluded to, has given additional hopes of accomplishing the object, so much at heart amongst the whigs, which, if accomplished, would result in the election of a Whig United States Senator next winter. With this inroad to begin with, they might, with other influences to aid them, give the Democratic party much trouble to regain what would be lost. Next winter is the year for our State apportionment; and although this may not be permanent under our amended Constitution, yet it might secure the succeeding Legislature to the whigs, who would have to form new Congressional Districts, under the United States' census about to be taken.

An argument is prevalent, that as we are about forming a new Constitution, little will be done at the next session of the Legislature; and, consequently, it is unimportant, whom we may elect. We trust our friends will not be deceived with arguments like these; but that every Democrat will have his eye more firmly fixed on the Legislature, at the coming election, than on anything else. It would be a burning reproach to the Democratic party of the State, to loose the next Legislature, in consequence of local divisions in a few Democratic counties. It would be a shame that would perhaps never be wiped out, from the Democratic county of Elkhart, on account of H. DEFREES, to be elected State Senator, on a question of a dissatisfaction with the persons nominated for some of their county officers; yet such is the hope of his brother, the editor of the Indiana Journal, and this hope has no doubt been communicated to men at Washington. Defrees was last year elected a representative from Elkhart, under a promise, as we understand, to make Goshen a point in the Southern Michigan Railroad—a matter over which the Indiana Legislature had no control, and which the Legislature of Michigan has since prevented; and he may now have some other equally deceptive promise out, that may gain him his election to the Senate. A more uncompromising whig never had a seat in our Legislative halls than Mr. Defrees, and we now say, that Elkhart county will rue the day that she sends him to the State Senate.

The above is the dark side of the picture. We have encouragements from counties heretofore whig, that might displace any supposed loss in the counties before alluded to, and with our majorities for the past two years, we might be able to lose more members than there appears to be any danger of losing, and still leave us a decided Democratic majority on joint ballot. But it is best not to be deceived. We see the work of the enemy visible in on or two counties. In others the cloven foot may be better concealed. Our cry should be in every county to arms! to arms! the enemy is in the field, disguised though he may be, still he is in the field—hoping for victory. The whig aspirants for the United States' Senate are in the field. The Galphin cabinet are in the field, who wish supporters in the United States' Senate. Disgraced though they may be, they still have power. The sinews of war are in their hands. Last summer, through their agent, Truman Smith, they made an open bid for Indiana Congressmen, in promises of office. They are now more prudent. No herald has this year announced their bribe to the people. They have thus far been silent as the grave. But recent movements seem to indicate that they are at work. We hope yet to be able to expose them before the election. But there is now not a moment to lose. A little over three weeks and our election will take place, and after our next number our voice will scarcely be heard to the ends of the State. Arise, fellow Democrats, gird on the sword, take the field and repulse the enemy. Let not the work be left to others. Every Democrat has a sphere in which he can operate. Let each have a mind to the work, and all will be well. We do not entirely despair of the counties where the tares of discontent have been sown. Divisions, we hope will be healed, and all will yet be well. We have no doubt but the Democrats will have a handsome majority in the Convention, and nothing but a little effort is lacking to secure a large majority in the Legislature. We should, however, have been unfaithful to our trust, had we not warned our friends of the designs of the enemy. We are still watching, and may be able to make some discoveries before many days that will show more conclusively that the Galphin are in the field against us. Let our rallying cry be, down with the Galphin! and every honest man and good citizen will bid us God speed in the work.

—We return our thanks to Hons. Lewis Cass, S. A. Douglas, J. D. Bright and Jas. Whitcomb, U. S. Senate, and Hons. A. J. Harlan and Wm. Thompson, H. of R. for valuable Public Documents.

The Commencement Exercises of the graduating class of Mrs. LARABEE'S Female Seminary at Greencastle will be held on Tuesday, the 16th of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fugitive Slaves.

The Editor of the Goshen Democrat fully adopts the abolition doctrine of William H. Seward; that there is a higher law than the constitution, which we are all bound to observe, and advises the Editor to "read his Bible more and the Compromises of the Constitution less." Now, the Bible is a good book, one which we should all read, endeavor to understand, and follow its precepts, and when we desire to write on the subject of the Theory we shall make it the man of our counsel. But when we discuss the rights of American citizens, our political rights and privileges, we shall not go the laws of Moses, but to the Constitution which is the ark of our political safety. Nor do we believe that there is any thing in the Constitution which is inconsistent with the doctrine of the Bible, or the divine injunctions of the christian religion. If we did, we should never again lay our hands upon the "Holy evangelist of Almighty God" and swear to support an instrument which we believed in any particular violated the express word of God, and we would advise all who entertain such sentiments, henceforth and forevermore, to refuse public offices, and never swear to support the Constitution unless they mean to do it.

W. H. Seward is the only man, in either branch of Congress who ever uttered such a sentiment. The Buffalo Convention did not dare to make it a part of their creed. The idea however is not original with Seward. It was uttered many years ago by William Lloyd Garrison when he said, "The Constitution of the United States is a league with Hell," and from that day he and his followers have refused to vote, and deny all allegiance to the Government, or binding obligations of the laws.

Such opinions may do for a renegade Englishman like Garrison; but for a native born American citizen, it is monstrous. The most alarming feature in the article, to which we alluded, is the astounding news, that there are eighty thousand Democrats in Indiana who hold such sentiments. In this we hope the editor is mistaken. We presume that "the wish is father to the thought," and there are not eighty thousand Democrats in Indiana who do not believe in the binding obligations of the Constitution. It is a historical fact, which the debates in the convention will prove, that much difficulty arose on this very subject, and after much debate and many propositions, the following provision was adopted as a compromise measure:—

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."—Section 24, 4th Article Constitution U. S.

The Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal of the country, in the case of Prigg vs. the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16th Peters's reports says: "The clause in the Constitution relating to fugitives from labor manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive unqualified right, on the part of the owner of the slave, which no State law or regulation can in any way qualify, regulate, control or restrain. "The owner of a fugitive slave has the same right to take him in a State to which he has escaped or fled, that he has in the State from which he escaped, and it is well known, that this right to seize or recapture is universally acknowledged in all the slaveholding States."

Judge McLean, who is known to entertain strong anti-slavery feelings, in the case of Ray vs. Donnell, tried at the May term of the United States Circuit court for the District of Indiana, holds the following language:—

"The power to establish slavery, in my judgment, does not belong to the Federal Government. It is not found in the enumerated Federal powers, nor can it be implied from the necessary exercise of any one of them; but as a right belonging to the States respectively, it is recognized. The clause in the Constitution, which has been read, and the act of Congress in regard to fugitives from labor were intended to cover the service of slaves as well as apprentices. From the history of the times, we know the recognition of this power in the States, and in this form, was essential to the adoption of the Constitution, and on this principle of compromise, the compact of the Union was formed. The Constitution has made us one people—a nation—a great nation—a nation that stands proudly among the nations of the earth, and if we maintain its principles in the same spirit which led to its formation, our country will be advanced to a height of prosperity, as far beyond that which we now enjoy, as our present position is above that which our fathers occupied when the constitution was formed. If the Guarantees of this fundamental law be disregarded, all our hopes for the future, as regards the prosperity, the greatness and glory of our country, must perish."

Thus spoke Judge McLean in his official character as a Judge, from the bench, in his charge to a jury. He did not, like Seward would have done, or the Editor of the Goshen Democrat would have advised, tell them that they should disregard the law and the Constitution, and look into the Bible for a higher law. Such fanaticism would uproot the very foundation of society, and destroy all security of person and property. The man having two coats must surrender one to him that has none. We hold that the South has no just cause of complaint, if slavery should be excluded from every inch of territory where it does not now exist. But when the people of the free States shall, by the decisions of their Courts, disregard the acts of Congress and the binding provisions of the Constitution; when they shall pass laws to obstruct the return of fugitive slaves, then will the South have just cause of complaint, and the safety of this glorious Union be endangered. Let it once be understood that Indiana is the "city of refuge" for fugitive slaves, and our land will be filled with this idle and vicious population—a population of which we now have a great redundancy and a population which our legislature should rather discourage than otherwise. A different race which can never be placed upon an equality with the white man; an equality which the Editor of the Goshen Democrat, with all his high wrought notions of "freedom," will not acknowledge. If he does we will give him up to abolitionism, as a lost and fallen Democrat. We do not know the Editor, but we certainly entertain the kindest feelings towards him—we know and appreciate the services of his worthy brother, Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, who for the last twelve years has "fought the good fight" in the cause of Democracy and has now received his just reward—for many years we were a constant reader of the Goshen Democrat. Its editorials were clothed in "thoughts that breathed and words that burned." The editor drank at the pure fountain of Democracy, and its columns were not stained with the filthy slime of Abolitionism. Let the editor follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and he will be a shining light in the cause of truth. He advises us to associate less with Southern nabobs and read our Bible more, and the tone of our paper may be less austere. We take his advice in all kindness, and in return would advise him to associate less with northern abolitionists, and read the laws of his State, the laws of Congress, and above all the Constitution of his country, and he will not fall into such egregious blunders—blunders which should disgrace a school-boy—and the tone of his paper will be more Democratic, and do more service in the cause he professes to advocate.

The trial of John Pogue for the murder of Sparlan was held before the Circuit Court on Friday last. After hearing the evidence the jury acquitted him without leaving the jury box.

General Joseph Lane.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to say that the services and fame of General Lane are fully appreciated and entirely secure in his far distant home in Oregon. Already the people understand and are ready to vindicate his character. The people of Oregon, it will be perceived, by the proceedings of the meeting copied below, are indignant at his removal from the office of Governor—and no wonder. General Lane, we venture to state, possesses more of the elements of usefulness in his character, as the Governor of Oregon, than any man that could have been sent to that territory; and his removal shows, that General Taylor, in addition to an entire unfitness for the station he now occupies, is contemptibly mean and revengeful in his disposition. His puny efforts, however, cannot prostrate such a man as General Lane. He is fully appreciated by a discerning people, and should be retained in Oregon he will ever find friends as he has already found them, ready to elevate him to any station within their gift. Indiana will ever be proud of her own Joe Lane, whether in the Legislative halls, the field of battle, or as the head of a far off country on the Pacific.

We copy the following articles from the Oregon Spectator of the 15th April: "At a meeting of the citizens of Yam county, held in La Fayette, the following resolutions complimentary to Governor Lane were adopted:—

"Resolved, That we hereby unanimously tender to him our sincere thanks for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the official duties incumbent upon him as Governor of this Territory. "Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it had been better, for the prosperity of Oregon, so far as that prosperity can be affected by the character and influence of its chief executive officer, that this removal had not been made.

"Resolved, That in his official capacity as Indian Agent, he has acquired the confidence and respect of the various Indian tribes living among us, and on our borders, which ensures peace and security to our lives and property, and by his removal, both may again be left in uncertainty. "OREGON WINTER.—The past winter has been generally a pleasant one. There have been a less number of days than usual which might be called rainy or stormy days, while at the same time there have also been a less number of entirely clear days. With the exception of a very few days, the month of February has been peculiarly mild and pleasant. We noticed that our citizens were generally preparing their gardens for the earlier seeds, and transplanting shrubbery and fruit trees. We do not think that in this vicinity ice was formed at any time during the past winter to the thickness of three-fourths of an inch. Yet the Columbia river at Fort Vancouver was frozen over once, and then only for a few days. In the early part of the winter we had two or three heavy falls of snow, yet cattle lived, and lived well, without human aid, even on the hills in this vicinity. The observations we have made on the weather have greatly strengthened our attachment to the delightful and salubrious climate of Oregon.

"LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—We call attention to the fact that the Governor has, by proclamation, called a meeting of the Legislature, to be convened on the first Monday of May, proximo. As the reasons for this call are of the most weighty character, it is earnestly hoped the members will exert their utmost to be present.

"The Governor further authorizes us to say that the funds due the members and officers of the Assembly are on hand, at Astoria, and will be available as soon as the proper steps are taken to have them brought up to this place. "AGRICULTURE.—We are happy to learn that the farmers throughout the Territory are actively engaged in putting in crops. We are assured, on good authority, that the amount of grain in the ground is nearly, if not altogether, twice as great as it was last year. And from the general demand for seed potatoes, we should think, if the season proves favorable, that potatoes would be cheaper next fall than they are at present."

An Unrighteous Law.

Under this caption the Goshen Democrat has an article in relation to the judgment recently rendered in the United States Court against Newton and others, which betrays the ignorance of the editor upon the subject about which he writes. The judgment was rendered in the Federal and not a State Court. It was for the price of four fugitive slaves, and was founded upon an act of Congress, the Constitution of the United States, and the settled decisions of the Supreme Court. He says "we have no hesitation in pronouncing any law of the State of Indiana, that would authorize such a judgment, an unrighteous law and one that should be immediately repealed." Now, there is no such law on the statute book of Indiana. Again, he says: "By the laws of the State of Indiana, a Kentuckian may come to our State, kidnap a free born citizen, drag him through the streets, in broad day light, and rivet upon his lacerated limbs the fetters of perpetual slavery." There is no such law in the State of Indiana or any other State in this Union, and we defy any man, to show a single instance where a "free born citizen of Indiana," has ever been dragged into perpetual slavery. It is a slander upon the State. Again he says, without attempting to quote his words, that any person, interfering, is subject to a judgment for the price of the negro. Now there is no such statute in Indiana, and if there were any such provisions in our laws, they would be void under the decision of the Supreme Court. The power to legislate upon the subject of fugitive slaves is a power derived from the Constitution of the United States, and the sole powers of legislation on that subject, belongs to Congress. He says, the existence of such laws creates the necessity for a change in the Constitution. How in Heaven's name can a change in the constitution of Indiana remedy the evil of which he complains? Would he insert a provision against the arrest of fugitive slaves? Such a provision would be void, so long as the Constitution of the United States is in force, and the acts of Congress unreppealed. We will have no quarrel with the editor on the subject of these laws. But we do object to his wholesale and gross misrepresentation of the statutes of Indiana. We vindicate the truth of our Legislature and hope the editor, when he writes again, will read the Constitution of the United States, the law of Congress, and the revised code of Indiana, and then he will understand a subject upon which he wishes to enlighten his readers, and not create a prejudice against our laws without any foundation in truth.

The editor of the Indiana Journal is horrified at the prospect of electing a slaveholder to office, notwithstanding his support of the owner of at least three hundred negro slaves for President of the United States; and the editor of the Lafayette Journal would shudder at the same idea, notwithstanding he thinks that three hundred negroes and a sugar plantation are essential to the comfort of a retired President in his declining years. The Journal editor finds great fault with an amendment offered by Mr. Bright to the Oregon bill, which he says himself, a majority of the Southern members, including Mr. Calhoun, voted against.

Mr. Bright, in the opinion of the Journal, no doubt, also committed an unpardonable sin some years since in marrying a Kentucky girl, whose father or grandfather owned negroes; and as, in his opinion, Mr. B., is now the only candidate the Democrats will have for United States Senator, there must be a whig majority in the next Legislature to prevent his election. A few weeks ago he had great love for Mr. Chamberlain, and almost, with tears in his eyes, invoked the democrats to stick to him. Now, since he thinks there is a prospect of the election of his brother to the Legislature from Elkhart, Mr. Chamberlain has forgotten. Caleb B. Smith is in his eye—the Galphin have been drilling him.

The Democracy of New York.

We have the most cheering intelligence from every part of this great State, of an entire reunion among the democratic masses. The honest people who followed the ambitious and unprincipled leaders, after all kinds of abstractions and immaterial issues, are now opening their eyes, and see that their foolish quarrels have led them into a decided minority, which has thrown the power of the State and the nation, into the hands of the whigs. The low party epithets of Hunker and Barnburner, are being buried in the tomb of forgetfulness, and the party are rallying under the same flag which was borne aloft in the day of their triumph. The pipe of peace has been smoked around the council fire of old Tammany, and the notes of harmony and concord once more are heard to issue from this ancient Wigwag. Such a ticket will be formed, as will sweep Seward Whiggery, Fillmore Whiggery, and Galphin Whiggery, and Free Soil, vote-yourself a fair fanaticism from her wide borders. The quarrel has at least proved, that the question of slavery can never be introduced as a test into any political party, without producing its entire destruction. In this reunion thousands of honest whigs will join them, whilst some of the free soilers, whose pride of opinion will not suffer them to retreat, will unite with the abolitionists. A union convention has been held in the city of New York, and an address and resolutions adopted, as the basis of their future action. Our columns will not afford us sufficient room to publish these important papers at full length. The address, in a delicate but decided manner, alludes to the cause of their fatal divisions, and after tracing the history of the slavery agitation and the Wilcox proviso, showing that its mission has been one of mischief, without any good; they conclude with the following very sensible and appropriate remarks:—

"The conclusions to which the convention have arrived on this all absorbing subject are to leave the institution of slavery to the people of the States and Territories. They should be the sole judges whether they will have it out, and to their will we should submit. Though the power of Congress to legislate for, or against its admission into territories, is a controverted question; yet if it exists, we are opposed to its exercise, believing such exercise inexpedient, and calculated to alienate from us our southern brethren, weaken the bonds that bind in one common brotherhood thirty independent States and might ultimately lead to the dissolution of the Union, and endanger the liberty of both races."

We cannot close this article without making another quotation from this patriotic address:—

"Your committee, after the most mature deliberation upon the nature of the disunion sentiment referred to, have come to the conclusion, that the future success of the democratic party, depends upon an entire willingness, on the part of every good democrat, to permit every other democrat, so long as he manifests his fidelity to the great principles of the party, and gives his support to its fairly and regularly nominated candidates, to entertain his own views on the question of slavery."

This spirit of forbearance will always insure success, whilst the reverse policy, must be followed by certain defeat.

Pairing Off.

Those who have given any attention to the proceedings of Congress, often see among the reports, that some member, when called, asked to be excused from voting, because he has paired off with some other member. This practice of late has become very fashionable. A democratic member wishes to leave the city on a visit to his family; he finds some whig who desires to do the same; they agree to pair off and be absent for a given time, and if either returns before the expiration, he is in honor bound not to vote. They being opposed in politics, the general result of any party vote is not changed. But this pairing off has heretofore been confined to Congress. But it has recently been adopted in higher and more responsible places. It is said, on good authority, and the statement is not denied, that a short time since, an office seeker from Pennsylvania visited Washington, and called upon the President, and made his wishes known. Old Zack was much pleased with his appearance, and very frankly told him he should favor his appointment. The poor fellow knowing the President had the appointing power, considered himself safe, and began to put his house in order, preparatory to receiving a fat office. When lo, like the case of our friend Bausman, it was announced that another individual had been appointed. The disappointed office seeker immediately called on the President, who seemed deeply to sympathize with the poor fellow in his disappointment. Says he: "My good fellow, I did all I could for you; Colman was not as well as you; but he had to go away, and so I paired off with him, and a majority of the rest of the Cabinet went for tucker man."

GETTING WARM.—We learn from the Versailles Intelligencer that a political meeting was held in New Marion on Saturday week. The candidates for the various State and county offices were present and severally addressed the assembly. By the following notice of the closing speeches, which we copy from the Intelligencer, it seems that the temperature of a couple of the political aspirants rose above blood heat: It now being Mr. Cravens' turn to speak, and the air in the house being close and sultry, upon his suggestion the crowd retired to the shady porch in front of Mr. Edwards' hotel. Mr. Cravens then took the stand, and in his usual forcible manner addressed the crowd. He occupied so much of his time, however, upon the past history of parties and affairs in this country, that he did not, if we recollect aright, touch upon any of the proposed amendments to the constitution; but we are informed by those who heard him in other places that he does not differ materially—if at all—from Col. Smith.

During the speaking of Mr. Cravens, some sharp shooting was had between him and Dr. Bowers, by way of propounding and answering interrogatories; and, Mr. Cravens, concluded, Dr. Bowers took the stand, but did not proceed far before he and Mr. C. got into a hot dispute, one calling the other very naughty names, and the other making faces at him. They finally clinched, and a scuffle ensued; but they were soon parted, and no bones were broken. They were, or whatever it may be termed, having been quelled, and order comparatively restored, the Doctor again commenced his remarks, but did not proceed far before another very difficultly arose between the beligerents, and another clinch and scuffle ensued; but they were again parted without the breaking of any bones. This last fracas about closed the speaking for the day—and well it might.

ASSAYING METALS.—The assaying is the most curious and scientific of all the business in the mint. The metals take the gold dust, melt it, and cast it into a bar, when it is weighed accurately, and a piece is cut off for the assayer. He takes it, melts it with twice its weight of silver, and several times its weight of lead. It is melted in small cups made of bone ash, which absorb all the lead; a large part of the silver is extracted by another process, and the sample is then rolled out to a thin shaving, coiled up, and put in a sort of glass vial called a matrass, with some nitric acid. The matrasses are put in a furnace, and the acid is boiled some time, poured off, a new supply put in, and boiled again. This is done several times, till the acid has extracted all the silver and other mineral substances, leaving the sample of pure gold. The same is then weighed, and, by the difference between the weight before assaying and after, the true value is found. All the silver cups and above five pennyweights for each lot, is paid for by the mint at its true value. The gold after it has been assayed, is melted, refined, and being mixed with its due proportion of alloy, is drawn into long strips, (not unlike an iron hoop for a cask), the round pieces cut out with a sort of punch, each piece weighed and brought to the right size, and put into a stamping press, whence it comes forth a perfect coin.—Scientific American.

Letter of Mr. Albertson.

Mr. Albertson, the Representative of the First Congressional District of this State has addressed a long letter to one of his constituents, in which he answers certain inquiries in relation to the exciting topics of the day. We are heartily sick of this everlasting subject of slavery; but Mr. A.'s concluding remarks are dictated with such a spirit of candor that we cannot refrain from giving them place in our paper. He concludes his long letter by saying—

"In short, I repudiate political abolition in all its aspects and assumptions, as I do Southern ultraism and disunion; and if the people of the First Congressional District desire a *one idea* Representative of such a character and principles and feelings, in me, they have certainly selected the wrong man, and will ere long have an opportunity of rectifying their mistake; for I assure you that I am ambitious for neither the honors nor emoluments of a seat in Congress, if it is to be obtained at the expense of every principle of honor and consequence, and by fomenting sectional jealousies and strife between the North and the South. No opponent of Slavery extension need have any apprehension of danger from the so-called compromise, of the committee of thirteen, now before the Senate. It authorizes no such thing, but leaves the question to be settled by the inhabitants of the territories when they come to form themselves into State Governments. This is the true democratic doctrine, which we all advocated in 1845; and I, for one, am disposed still to adhere to it, for I still believe now, as I then did, that it is the true policy of our government, and the only one upon which this 'receded' and exciting question can be amicably adjusted to suit all parties."

"The principles and views of the democratic party, I ever expect to adhere; and while I am blessed with the full enjoyment of my mental faculties, they will receive my ardent and devoted services. "The privilege of choosing between the various plans of compromise proposed by different individuals is all that is before us; and for my part, I can truly say, that I infinitely prefer the plan as proposed by the committee of thirteen to that of the President's plan of non-action at all, in reference to the Territories. While I am in favor of leaving them to regulate their own domestic institutions, I am not willing to leave them without any government at all. I should hold a man at least very stupid, if not 'insane,' who pretends to think that the proviso can become a law while the present Congress exists, or Gen. Taylor occupies the Presidential chair. It was laid upon the table in the lower House at an early day of the present session, by a majority of twenty-six, and that too by the votes of a number of those hitherto the most clamorous for it. It was killed in the Senate a few days since, by a majority of ten; and even if it could pass both Houses of Congress, it could never receive the executive signature."

"I am ready and willing now, and have been at all times, separately if it may be so—if not, to vote for them all together. I am ready to vote for the immediate admission of California as a State, into the Union, disconnected with any other question, or if we can make it the means of a general adjustment of all the difficulties and distracting questions now before the country, in God's name, let it be so. I am for restoring peace and quiet to our country, if so desirable an object can be obtained without a sacrifice of consistency, honor and truth. It is clear to my mind, that the demands of patriotism, and dictates of an enlightened and liberal policy, all equally require of me the support of this measure of compromise, and I should be recreant to myself, and to my country, if with these views, I should fail to do so."

"I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your humble and obedient servant, NATH'L ALBERTSON."

The Falling of Table Rock.

The Buffalo Daily Advertiser of 15th inst. gives the following account of the falling of Table Rock at Niagara Falls: This Rock, so memorable in the Guide Books to the Falls, fell, with a " tremendous crash," which shook all the "region round about," on Saturday afternoon. The portion that fell was from 150 to 200 feet long and from 30 to 70 feet broad, making an irregular semi-circle, the general configuration of which is probably well remembered by those who have been on the spot. It was the favorite point for observation. The noise occasioned by the crash was heard at the distance of three miles, though many in the village on the American side heard nothing of it. It was a very fortunate circumstance that the event took place just at dinner time when most of the visitors were at the Hotels. No lives were lost. A carriage from which the observer had been detached, stood upon the rock, and a boy was seated inside. He felt the rock, giving away, and had barely time to get out and rush to the edge that did not fall before the whole immense mass fell.

A gentleman—Mr. Moshier, one of the owners of the Empire State—with a lady and the Guide, were under the rock when it commenced falling. A mass, which Mr. M. justly remarks, should have been thrown down, when he deemed it prudent to retire. They had scarcely been out two minutes before the whole was precipitated into the chasm below.

There has been a seam opening for some time past, and gradually widening, indicating the fall before the lapse of a very long period. This gradual falling of the rocks tends strongly to confirm the theory that the Cataract has "worked its way" up from the mountain ridge at Lewistown to its present location. And it may be that in "due course of time" it will be found at the foot of Lake Erie. With the "progress" that it has made within our recollection, however, it will be some time first, and our hopes of living to see such a consummation are not over strong.

Sowing Clover among Corn.

On the 6th of last July, we finished sowing a field of corn with clover. We sowed immediately after the plow, the clover seed, giving the seed a chance, while the ground was fresh and loose. It took well, stood a hard fall drouth, and came on more vigorous this year, than that sown on small grain the spring previous. The soil is various, including loam, clay, and gravel, with a ridge so poor that it would scarcely produce a nibbin of corn to the hill. We sowed the ridge, because it was easier to sow there, than to think it scarcely possible that clover could live on it, but we are happily disappointed to see a tolerable growth of clover on it at present. Two other experiments came under our observation; one in this and the other in Butler county. One sowed after the plow the 30th of July, and failed, except a strip next the woods, where it was protected by the shade. The other sowed after the cultivator, on a very dry soil, the latter part of August, and failed entirely. These we mention as a caution to others to sow in season.

We were informed by an experienced farmer of Indiana, that latterly he sowed on corn almost entirely, and thought it much preferable to the old way of sowing in spring grain. He "prefers to sow immediately after the plow, in his early corn, about the last of June or first of July; then it will get the harvest rains," soon sprout, and send forth its tap root, and get a hold sufficiently deep to enable it to bid defiance to any ordinary drouth; whereas, if sowed late, as in the above cases, it scarce springs into life till the drouth comes and parches it to death.

The advantage of this practice will be derived by corn farmers—grass growers need not it. It doubles the chances of getting a field of clover in any given year. It offers a profitable and practicable mode of keeping a corn field, not suited to the production of small grain, in a high state of fertility. Z. HAMILTON Co., June 16, 1850.

Cass County.

The democracy of Cass county met in convention on the 27th ult., and nominated the following ticket: For Senatorial delegate, Robert Malaffay; Representative delegate for Cass and Howard, George A. Gordon, of Howard; Representative, Samuel L. McFadden; Treasurer, E. B. Strong; Auditor, Wm. Lytle; Assessor, John H. Herbert; Commissioner, Blair Buchanan; Coroner, Wm. Lytle.

It is an excellent ticket, and all that remains for the democracy of Cass to do, is to turn in and elect it.

The P. M. General has established the following Post Offices in this State: Carpentersville, Palumbo, Ezra Whitney; Royton, Delaware, Wm. Mitchell; White Creek, Bartholomew, Wm. Horobert.

Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, held at Anderson, Madison county, on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Jeremiah Smith, Wm. M. Way, and David Heaton, of Randolph county; David Kilgore, Samuel P. Anthony, and James Truitt, of Delaware county; Madison G. Walker, Allen Makepeace, and William Sparks of Madison county; Thos. R. Noel, of Hamilton county; Oliver H. Smith, and Alfred Harrison, of Marion county; William A. Riffe, of Henry co.; George King, of Johnson county; and R. H. Winslow of New York.

The following persons were elected officers, viz: O. H. Smith President, James G. Jordan Secretary, Austin W. Morris Treasurer, and Thomas A. Morris Engineer.

The Executive committee consists of Messrs. Anthony, Jeremiah Smith, Sparks, Harrison and Noel. The standing committees are constituted as follows: On Finance.—Messrs. Anthony, Winslow, Makepeace, King and Harrison. On Company lands.—Messrs. Kilgore, Way, Riffe, Walker and Noel. On Claims.—Messrs. Sparks, Kilgore, Heaton, Noel and Riffe.

On Location, &c.—Messrs. Smith, King, Walker, Truitt and Noel. On Public Deposits.—Messrs. Makepeace, Heaton, Noel, Truitt and Riffe. On Private Deposits.—Messrs. Way, Noel, Anthony, Walker and King.

The President previous to being qualified delivered the following address: GENTLEMEN.—Having received renewed evidence of the confidence and regard of the stockholders and directors, I take the occasion to say, that our prospects have never before been so fair, and that it only requires continued and persevering effort on the part of the directors, officers, stockholders, and friends of the work to ensure its completion. Within the last year our stocks have been gradually increasing, and we have done much in procuring means, and materials, and in the construction of the work; yet much remains to be done.

Our liabilities of every kind have been promptly met, and our credit has been maintained unimpaired. We have purchased the heavy T rail, chairs, and spikes, for thirty-four miles of our road extending from Indianapolis to Anderson, by the negotiation of our ten year bonds at fair rates. We are now ballasting the grade and laying the iron on the twenty-six miles, at the rate of two miles per week, carrying forward the gravel, lumber, and iron by steam power, and the balance of the iron, to lay the eight miles, from Pendleton to Anderson, we expect to receive early the coming fall, and to lay it down before the season closes.

The Union steam track at Indianapolis, has been completed and works finely. With this track the four rail roads located to that city, are connected by switches from their respective depots, and other roads, it may be hereafter located there, may connect in like manner, and the whole system of transportation, from road to road, will be done by steam, as the business shall require.

We have made arrangements by which the Madison company will do the business of our road with their locomotives, and cars, as far as Anderson, for a limited time, upon terms highly beneficial to both companies; we receiving the net profits of the road, and they receiving a fair compensation for running it. Besides the benefits arising from the increased business that will be thrown upon the Madison road, while our means will be left free after the road to Anderson shall be completed, to push the work forward to the State line.

Our whole road is finally located, and, except a few sections, opened to the Ohio line, and we have every confidence that it will be in operation to Pendleton by the first of October, ready to receive the northern business, and if the iron arrives in time, as we expect, we can complete it to Anderson this season. We contemplate completing the grade to Muncie this season, and having the cars there next, and at the State line by the autumn thereafter. This we can, and must do, if our subscribers will give us their promised aid, and the counties through which the road runs will do their duty.

I am happy to state, that we have been favored with good wheat crops this season, which besides greatly benefiting our farmers, in other matters, will give them means to pay up present dues, and justify new subscriptions, enabling us to progress more rapidly with the work through the north-western counties. Our stock solicitors and directors will be again in the field taking new stock. I confidently trust that they may be met with the right spirit, as we need more stock to complete the work.

I must congratulate you on the fact, that our road stands high in the public confidence at home and abroad. It is justly looked upon at the East, as a link in one of the great chains of railway which is to connect the Atlantic cities with the Mississippi, at an early day, and ultimately with the Pacific.

It is especially gratifying to me to know that the roads with which our road is to unite, and between which, from the Ohio line, to Indianapolis; it will be the direct connecting link, are rapidly progressing to completion.

I desire to these roads to show the great importance of our road, and to give some idea of its probable through business, when it shall be completed. It will unite at the Eastern terminus, with the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh line, running through Bellefontaine, and Sidney, which line is intersected at Bellefontaine by the Sandusky road, and at Gallion by the Cleveland road, these being the direct Boston and New York lines by the Lake route. It will also unite at the Ohio line, with the Baltimore and Wheeling route, running through Columbus, Urbana and Piqua, as well as with the Cincinnati, Dayton